for admission to under-graduate courses in Colleges as regular students subject to minimum age limit of 17 years.

The University of Delhi has informed that 57613 students who have passed Senior Secondary and equivalent examination (Class-XII) from Delhi with 40 per cent or above marks are eligible for admission to various under-graduate courses. As against this, the University has an intake capacity of 55,386 for admission to undergraduale courses. Out of these 29,076 seats are available in Colleges, 3510 seats in Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board and 22,800 in the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education. In addition, the UGC has accepted the proposals of the Universi'y of Delhi for introduction of various new Courses in Delhi Colleges w.e.f. academic session 1990-91 with total intake capacity of about 875 students. The University of Delhi has informed that in order to meet the growing demand for admission, two new Colleges, one at Karampura in West Delhi with a capacity of 300 seats and the other at Shahdara in East Delhi with capacity of 180 seats, are to be started by Delhi Administration in the current academic year.

As several students apply for admission to more than one course and in more than one college simultaneously and the process of admission is still on, the number of students who have applied for admission and the number who have not been able to obtain admission cannot be stated precisely. However, the University has indicated that it should be in a position to absorb practically all the eligible candidates.

The position regarding percentage of SC/ST students admitted against the quota reserved for them, is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Plan to establish cantonment in Badharwah in Doda District at J&K

139. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to establish a cantonment at Badharwah in Doda District of the Jammu and Kashmir or at any other place in the Jammu region for security reasons;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter and whether the land required for the purpose has been earmarked; and

(c) by when the actual work on it is likely to commence and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There is a proposal to set up a Military Station at Badharwah in District Doda of J&K.

(b) The land required for the purpose has been ear-marked. As the State Government has given conditional 'No Objection Certificate' for the acquisition of land, they have been asked to give unconditional 'No Objection Certificate'.

(c) The actual work will commence after the possession of the land is taken over by Ministry of Defence.

Affiliation of private schools to the secondary schools

140. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is Government's policy to affiliate private schools to the secondary schools more freely; and

(b) if not, in what manner Government propose to reduce the pressure for admissions in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI .HIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Private schools cannot be affiliated to secondary schools but to the concerned Board of School Education. The private schools can be affiliated to any of the Boards mentioned below:

(i) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE);

(ii) Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE)

(iii) State Boards for School/ Secondary/Higher Secondary/Intermediate Education.

(b) Pressure for admission in private schools can be reduced by simultaneous operation of the following two mechanisms: —

(i) quantitative expansion of quality schools under non-private managements;

(ii) qualitative improvement in the existing schools, specially in Government/local body schools in urban and rural areas.

School education is primarily the concern of the State Governments and UT Administrations and majority of schools in the country are under their control. The Central Government, apart from opening Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas, do not generally incur expenditure in establishment of schools. The financial assistance provided by the Central Government to States/UTs in school education is mainly directed towards development of pedagogic/ physical inputs aimed at qualitative improvement. The primary responsi-bilitv to reduce the rush fo$_r$ school admissions in private schools rests with the States/UTs,

Report of the Kuldip Singh Commission on land deals in Karnataka

141. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH
HANSPAL: SHRI
GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of Kuldip Singh Commission on land transactions in Karnataka has been submitted to the Prime Minister; if so, the findings of the Commission in the matter;

(b) whether Government have examined the said report and if not, by when the report is likely to be examined by Government;

(c) what action is proposed to be taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) whether Government also propose to lay a copy of the said report on the Table of the House, if so, by when?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH), (a) Yes, Sir. The Commission has submitted its report to the Prime Minister on 25th June, 1990. The findings of the Commission are contained in its Report, a copy of which has been placed in the Parliament library.

(b) to (d) The Kuldip Singh Commission of Inquiry was a Commission set up by Government under the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. According to Section 3(4) of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, the report of the Commission is required to be laid before the House of the People together with a Memorandum of the action taken thereon, within a period of six months of the submission of the report by the Commission to the Government. Action in pursuance of this provision is being taken. However, as stated in reply to Part (a), a copy of the